

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES AT  
FUKUOKA PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP 4 IN JAPAN.

British National Office Charge No:

United Nations War Crimes Commission Reference :

A F F I D A V I T .

I, Captain ALAN BERKELEY, Royal Army Medical Corps attached 95 Battery, 48 Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery, with permanent home address at 20, Cathkin Road, Glasgow, S.2, make oath and say as follows :-

1. I was captured on 8 March 1942 in JAVA. From there I was taken to Prisoner of War Camp 4, FUKUOKA in JAPAN, where I arrived in November 1942.
2. The Camp Commandant, from about June 1943, was Captain SITO and the Medical Officer, Captain HITAGASHI. I do not remember Captain SITO's predecessor.
3. After Captain SITO's arrival conditions in the Camp grew steadily worse and although I made several complaints to Captain SITO, there were no improvements.

4. HOUSING.

There were three hundred of us housed in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, one hundred and twenty downstairs and one hundred and eighty upstairs. At night the hundred and twenty men sleeping downstairs were on the floor with one man's bed touching the next. Forty per cent contracted scabies and one hundred per cent had lice.

5. FOOD.

Each man was allowed about a pint of rice three times a day and three-quarters of a pint of vegetable soup. We knew that fish and meat were available but it was only provided for us possibly once a week. One Red Cross parcel was given to each man in January 1943 and from that date until August 1945 we only received the equivalent of one parcel each. Frequent complaints were made to the Commandant but with no result.

6. SANITATION.

The latrines were inadequate for three hundred men and on occasions overflowed. The Commandant took no steps to ensure their cleanliness.

7. MEDICAL CARE.

There were plenty of medical supplies in the Camp but we were never allowed sufficient for our requirements. There was U. & B. and Sulphonamide but we were never allowed to have them in sufficient quantities. I was the Medical Officer in charge and on the average had forty men sick. Men with severe dysentery were compelled to go out to work. If they stayed behind in the Camp they were forbidden to have food for two days. During the epidemic of mumps in December 1944 men with swollen glands were compelled to go out and work. Men injured in work requiring blood transfusions were not allowed to have the plasma which was available. Bombardier FOWLER of CHELMSFORD died as a result of a duodenal ulcer. His death could have been prevented if the

Japanese had allowed him to have a light diet. During the epidemic of pneumonia I asked the Commandant for dried milk which was in the Red Cross parcels but he would not let me have it.

8. SPECIFIC ABUSIES.

A Japanese Medical Orderly by the name of INOUE, a half military-civil guard, would make a man stand to attention for no offence at all and bash him with his fist and when he fell down would kick him in the face or groin. If the man fainted he merely poured cold water on him and would bash him again when he regained consciousness. This was from September 1943 onwards. This man INOUE did this too :-

Gunner CHICK, 95 Battery, 48 L.A.A. Regt. R.A.  
 Sergeant BEDEMAN, 95 Battery, 48 L.A.A. Regt. R.A.  
 C.S.M. MCWHITE, (of FALKIRK), B.O.D. BATAVIA  
 Lance-Bombardier LUES, 89 Battery, 35 L.A.A. Regt.  
 P.A.

Sergeant TILLMAN E. PRAY (still alive), an American Technical Sergeant captured in the Philippines, whose home address is R.T. 2, Box 404,  
 MASONVILLE, CALIFORNIA.

Private First Class BAKOS, American Army.  
 "Myself."

We were all beaten by INOUE on different occasions and no medical attention was allowed to be given to us when we had been beaten up.

9. Captain SITO made no effort whatsoever to correct any of the bad conditions in the Camp.

SWORN BY the said ALAN BERKELEY )  
 at EDINBURGH this Thirty-First )  
 day of January 1946. ) A. Berkeley (signed)

BEFORE ME

Reo Rimmer (signed)

Captain Legal Staff,  
 An Officer of the Staff of the Judge Advocate General of  
 the Forces.

供述書

一、本籍グラスゴウ／GLASGOW／キヤスキン・ロード／CATHKIN ROAD／二十番地、英白砲兵、第四十八輕高騎砲兵隊、第九十五中隊所屬英陸軍醫務班アラン・ペリケリイ／ALLAN BERKELEY／大尉ハ宣誓ヲ行ヒ次ノ如ク述ブ。

一、余ハ一九四二年三月八日ジャバ／JAVA／ニ於イテ俘虜トナツダ。ソコカラ余ハ日本ノ福岡ノ第四俘虜收容所ニ送レテ行カレ、其處ニハ一九四二年十一月ニ到着シケ。

六、衛生

便所ハ三百八ニ對シテハ不充分テアツダ。而シテ度々溢レタ。收容所長ハ便所ノ清掃ヲ保ツタメノ個毎ノ策モ施サナカツタ。

七、日記

收容所ニハ多くの日用品ガ在ツタガ、我々ノ必需ニ満シテハ決シテ十分ニ與ヘラレナカツタ。エド・アンド・ビリ／Ende/ 館及ビスルフオンアミドガアツタガ我々ハ決シテ十分ナ量ヲ有スルコトハ許サレナカツタ。余ハ任務ヲ持ツタ軍醫將校テアツテ平均四十人ノ病人ヲ受持ツテキタ。亦病ノ重病人達セ重體的ニ傷キニ出サレタ。若シシ候等ガ收容所ノ中ニキルト、二日ノ間食物ヲ断ルコトヲ

2.

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禁セラレタ。一九四四年十二月中耳下腺炎ノ流行シタ際、腺ノ脹レタ者モ強制的に拘キニ出サレタ。仕事テ負傷シ輸血ヲ長スル者ニ對シテ、入手可能テアツタ血塗ガ典ヘラレナカツタ。チエルムスフオード／GHELMSTFORD／出身ノ砲兵下士／BOMBADIER／ファウラー／FOWLER／ハ十二指腸ノ潰瘍ノ結果死ンダ。若シ日本人ガ彼ニ輕イ食事ヲ攝ルコトヲ許シダナラバ彼ノ死ハ完レタデアツタラウ。肺炎ノ流行セル際余ハ收容所長ニ赤十字ノ荷物ノ中ニ在ツタ乾燥ミルクヲ要求シタガ彼ハ余ニソレヲ與ヘントシナカツタ。

八、特殊ノ医療行爲

牛軍属牛文官監視テ弁上ト云フ日本人人ノ病院事務員ハ何ノ罪モナイノニ人ニ氣ヲ付ケラサセ、自分ノ拳固デソノ人シ撲リ、ソノ男ガ倒レルト、顔ヤ鼠蹊部ヲ足蹴ニスルノヲ常トシタ。ソノ男ガ氣ヲ失フト、彼ハ單ニ冷水ニアビセ意図ヲ恢復スルト又撲ルノヲ常トシタ。之ハ一九四三年九月以降ノコトテアツタ。之ノ弁上ト云ン男ハコノコトヲ次ノ者達ニ對シテモ行ツダ。

砲兵英國第四十八軽高射砲聯隊、第九十五中隊砲手ガンナーチツク／GUNNER CHUCK／同砲兵第四十  
八軽高射砲聯隊第九十五中隊ベーマン／BEDMAN／軍

賞バダビア/BATAVIA/ B. O. D. マツクヴィニ  
イ(FALKIRK) フアルカ(ク出身) 中隊首長同砲兵第三十五  
輕高砲團第八十九中隊ランス・ボンバーテイ  
ア/LANCE BOMBARDIER/ 同砲兵下士?ノリ  
スメエエエ S /

ヴィリアム・エ・ブレイ/WILLIAM E. BRAY/  
軍官(未だ生卒シアリ)、此島ニ於イテ停泊トナ  
リタル、アメリカノ技術軍官ニシテ、機口ノ住戸  
ハキヤリフォニア/CALIFORNIA/ ウトソンサイ  
ル/WATSONVILLE/ 第四〇四號百五、エ、二、米國  
陸軍一等兵バコス/BAKOS/ 余自身。

我々ハ皆種々ナル機會ニ井上ニ遇ラレタガ、誠  
恭吉恭ニ長ラレタ時ニモ何等ノ冒宗モ我々ニハ真  
ヘラレナカッタ。

九、貴臣/香櫞/SATE/ 大尉ハ收容所内ノ惡條件  
ノ何レセ改メントスル努力ヲ全クシナカッタ。」

3.